

BILLIONAIRE ASKED FOR WAR PURPOSES

Total of \$1,107,220,082 Carried in Deficiency Bill Laid Before House.

GOETHALS TELLS PLANS

Pier and Warehouse Facilities of New York and Other Ports to Be Improved.

Special Dispatch to The Sun

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The third bill of deficiency of the Government since America entered the war was reported to the House today. It carries direct appropriations amounting to \$1,107,220,082, and is the largest bill of the kind since the war began. It is the largest bill of the kind since the war began.

With the coming appropriation of \$1,107,220,082, the Government will have a total of \$1,107,220,082, and is the largest bill of the kind since the war began. It is the largest bill of the kind since the war began.

Goethals Explains Need.

For storage and shipping facilities \$100,000,000 is provided in the bill, with authority granted to enter into contracts for an additional \$50,000,000. The estimates submitted by the War Department asked \$1,107,220,082 for storage facilities, docks, tracks and wharves, and for the supply of ships leaving New York.

In the hearing on the bill made public today, Gen. Goethals, acting Quartermaster-General of the army, explained the need of the money.

As soon as the war started and it was decided to send troops abroad New York became the most important port of embarkation. The army took over the Hamburg-American pier at Hoboken and began to use it for troops and supplies. When they became full they branched out and began to take over the other piers and wharves on the New York and New Jersey waterfront.

"There should not be used as warehouses," Gen. Goethals said. "They are simply passages to the ships and the commodities loaded on the piers should be only such as are to be put aboard the next ship that comes to that pier. The piers are not to be used as warehouses."

One report received was that 100 cars under load in New York, 700 of them for overseas service and the balance awaiting space for storage.

Storage Facilities Needed.

Gen. Goethals explained that \$20,000,000 has been provided for the erection of storage facilities at Governors Island and at New York. He said that the contracts have been awarded for storage at New York.

"All stuff landed on the Jersey coast must be lightered across to the ship. It is on the New York side," Gen. Goethals stated. "If it is for storage at Governors Island, it must be lightered across to the ship. It is on the New York side."

"A ship cannot land at Governors Island. There are no dock facilities, and even if there were it would require considerable dredging to bring a ship there. Newark is peculiarly situated on a narrow channel, which is reached by the Kill, a long narrow passageway, and from the main channel a channel is cut across to what is called the Newark port terminal. In August 1915, they succeeded in getting twenty-one feet of water in this cross channel, which a year later had silted so as to contain but nine feet of water."

"As a place of embarkation it is useless. Therefore I decided to convert it into a place of central warehouse for distribution to other ports. The plan is to keep reserves for overseas that may be needed at the Hoboken pier or transfer them to the Bush Terminals."

Gen. Goethals found New York News in bad condition as New York, and explained that the lack of water and the high tide time required to reach the terminal ports south of Charleston. He then outlined a general scheme for warehousing in the interior.

"In the general scheme we contemplate using Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and Newport News as a part of the Norfolk and Charleston line," Gen. Goethals said. "In carrying for the storage at New York, the Bush Terminals were commandeered for storage purposes, and it is my purpose, if I can get the necessary funds, to enlarge the Bush Terminals by constructing piers and storehouses to give us about two or three million square feet of storage space, utilizing as many piers as we can on the Manhattan side and using the Newark terminal as a storehouse for general supplies for distribution to the various ports, and there is some reserve there for overseas shipment."

"I have converted the Governors Island storehouse into a reserve subsistence storehouse and have shipped supplies there. We must accumulate a year's supply of some subsistence materials such as canned goods, and for the Governors Island can be used to good advantage."

P. B. B. Terminals Eliminated.

Gen. Goethals said the Pennsylvania terminals on the Jersey side had been eliminated, as their piers would be used as storehouses again. Edgewater, N. J., is out of the question also, he said, as a terminal because the high tide runs too close to the water. The appropriation of \$7,000,000 for storage has been practically exhausted, he said, and \$2,000,000 is required to complete the facilities on Governors Island alone.

"The storehouse at Newark will cost \$4,000,000," Gen. Goethals stated. "The extension of the Bush Terminals will cost \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000. He cited the probable cost of a number of other projects of the same sort amounting in all to \$100,000,000 approximately. The whole plan is to provide a thirty days storage on the seacoast with the idea that a similar supply will be at sea and the same amount in reserve on the coast. Everything but explosives will be shipped from the various ports, the plan being to load explosives on top of a general cargo at Montauk Point."

The bill includes \$25,000 for extension of a marine hospital at New York.

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COAL MEN TO FIGHT FEDERAL CONTROL

Rumor That Garfield Is Contemplating Seizure Alarms Local Dealers.

SECRET MEETING IS HELD

Famine Predicted if Plan Is Adopted — Situation Is Greatly Improved.

New York's coal dealers, the leaders in the trade, have heard a report that Dr. Garfield would announce sweeping regulations which in effect will regulate the coal business of the United States from private hands and concentrate it in his own office and in the offices of his State and local subordinates.

The information was gathered by the coal men from sources which they regarded as authoritative. They put such credence in the report that they called a meeting in the Whitehall Building to discuss what is to be done about it.

The meeting was private, but the belief last night was that the coal men practically decided upon an attempt to have the Lever bill, under authority of which Dr. Garfield is operating, declared unconstitutional.

The official confessed he was at a loss to understand why New Jersey should find itself in this predicament, and said he considered the situation amazing considering that 70 per cent. of the plants affected by the power failure were engaged in executing some of the Government's most important war contracts.

He added in answer to questions by the commissioners that he had done everything in his power to find out the cause of the coal shortage, but had failed. He said he knew of certain factories in the State that contain power plants, but he was unable to find them. He said he was sure that there was no trouble to obtain it.

For months, he said, Dudley Farrand, a vice-president of the corporation, had been living in Washington for the purpose of trying to get the official red tape and impress upon the Fuel Administration the importance of keeping the corporation's power houses supplied.

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Lightless Nights to Continue.

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Harry T. Peters, chairman of the State Fuel Administration, said: "We have no comment to make on the rescinding of the Monday closing order. Conditions are improving rapidly and we are confident that the situation will be improved. Michael E. Burns said: 'All I can say is that everything looks brighter.'"

There were 2,000 tons of coal in the Bronx yesterday morning, and the coal men are confident that such an extent of four of the seven inspectors who have been on duty have been returned to their former employment by Borough President Bruckner.

"The coal shortage is still serious," said Mr. Wiggin in his announcement yesterday. "Factories are shut down and the situation is still very serious. A note of criticism was struck when it was said, 'The exemptions to the closing order have been so many in number that it is impossible to enforce the closing along the lines of original order, and the exemptions are not working.'"

As far as the coal supply at the water yesterday was concerned, Mr. Wiggin said that the situation was more hopeful. The figures were:

Would Cost \$20 a Ton.

Cars dumped—\$41 anthracite; 712 bituminous. Cars standing for dumping—\$41 anthracite; 712 bituminous.

Another point of interest was brought out by C. E. Robinson, Deputy State Fuel Administrator. He said that he had been told by a coal dealer that the price of coal was \$20 a ton.

Representatives of chambers of commerce or boards of trade from every county in the State were present to oppose the application of the coal law to the raising of the electric power and lighting rates were that the charges asked were excessive, and that of an increase in the rate of interest on the bonds of the State.

The affairs of the public utilities corporations not only in Jersey but all over the country were delayed by the President's decision to increase the rate of interest on the bonds of the State.

He explained that the Public Service Corporation is the holding company for the Public Service Electric Company, the Public Service Gas Company and the Public Service Street Railway Company of New Jersey. He is president of all three companies, as well as of the holding corporation. He said:

"The costs of all commodities used by public utilities corporations have increased from 60 to 75 per cent. in the last three months of 1917. The public utilities of the United States showed a total deficit of \$7,000,000. The increase in the cost of the commodities used by public utilities corporations in this country during the last five years amounts to 74½ per cent. We must have increased rates to give efficient service to the stockholders' holdings will be placed in jeopardy."

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JERSEY SHUTDOWN TO LAST FOUR DAYS

Relief Before Tuesday Promised Only to Bakeries, Laundries and Hospitals.

P. S. C. HEAD TESTIFIES

McCart Witness at Hearing on Plea for Higher Light and Power Rates.

Thomas N. McCart, president of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, said yesterday before the Public Utilities Commission at Trenton that the power shutdown which has paralyzed industry in the northern part of New Jersey since Wednesday morning through lack of coal would continue until Tuesday. The only relief he could promise before that time will be afforded bakeries, laundries and hospitals.

The official confessed he was at a loss to understand why New Jersey should find itself in this predicament, and said he considered the situation amazing considering that 70 per cent. of the plants affected by the power failure were engaged in executing some of the Government's most important war contracts.

He added in answer to questions by the commissioners that he had done everything in his power to find out the cause of the coal shortage, but had failed. He said he knew of certain factories in the State that contain power plants, but he was unable to find them. He said he was sure that there was no trouble to obtain it.

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